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shipment by this read. It is estimated that the number of Texas cattle shipped north this season will reach half a million. The Company are building extensive yards for the reception of cattle, and have supplied all the necessary facilities for their reception. A daily line of stages now runs from the end of the track to El Paso via Sherman. THE PARIS INSURRECTION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT AFFIRMED BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT-THE LABORS OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION TO CLOSE TO-MORROW-THE TAX ON THE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1871. The decision of the Supreme Court on the cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender act of 1862, concerning which there has been so much interest, will be made known in open court on Monday next, in presence of a full bench. The opinions, however-for there will be two-will not be delivered until the meeting of the Court at the next term in December, in order that the Judges may have time to perfect them in a case of such magnitude, and involving such important consequences It is thought this decision will be final, as the Court will probably hereafter refuse to consider the points involved, inasmuch as a full bench will now participate in the judgment. The Court will decide not only as to the liability of contracts made before the passage of the act, but of those made since. It is positively ascertained that the decision will reverse the decision of the Court in a previous case, by deciding that the Legal-Tender act is constitutional, and that contracts made before the war may be fulfilled by the payment of greenbacks. In this decision the Court will stand as follows: Affirming the constitutionality of the act, Justices Miller, Davis, Swayne, Bradley, and Strong; against, Chief-Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field. As to the constitutionality of the act, as applicable to con tracts made since its passage, there is some doubt how the Court will stand, although it is certain the legality of the act will be affirmed as in the other case, and perhaps by a larger number of Judges. The Court on Monday will announce several other cases, and will then end the term by adjournment until December.

It is understood that the Chief-Justice, whose health s still improving, will remain here about a week after the adjournment, when he will either visit the Bethseda Springs in Wiscensin, or join Mrs. Hoyt in Europe. The Chief-Justice is now able to take a long walk daily, and to devote many hours each day to his duties and his books. The other Judges, excepting Justice Nelson, who is occupied with the High Commission, will proceed to

the Districts to hold Courts.

The Joint High Commission have made such progress, within the past few days, that it is authoritatively stated that they will finish their duties on Wednesday or Thursday next. The Commissioners are now engaged preparing a treaty, all the points between the parties having been agreed to, except certain matters which are still under discussion by the English Home Government. The report that there was to be a separate treaty for each question—the Alabama claims, the fishery question, the San Juan boundary, &c., -is not true. All the ease will be embraced in one treaty, and if one is rejected all will be-that is, the settlement of one question involves in it the settlement of all the questions. The American Commissioners will not be dissolved until after the treaty is disposed of by the Senate, and the English Com missioners will probably remain here until the close of the Senate debate on the subject. The treaty will not be

The recent opinion by the Supreme Court, in the case of Day agt. Buffington, in which it was held that the to the liability of other State officers to pay incor State officers appeal from the assessments made upon cases as well as to those of the Judges. The question is probably be followed by a demand from all parts of the country for drawbacks of all the tax on salaries paid since the Income Tax law was passed. The question would also be raised as to the legality of the income tax

the quantity of spirits now in the country, and has sent out a circular asking collectors to report the amount of assessments against distillers which have not been paid. It is authoritatively announced to-night that a su cessor has at last been found for Mr. Fish, and that the next Secretary of State will either be ex-Senator Morgan or ex-Attorney-General Evarts-probably the latter. The

sons interested, made several important rulings. Pe when they themselves will be ready. Several applies of Montgomery County, Md., were under examination te-day, and numerous witnesses were examined in each

the Erie Canal near Fairport, Monroe County, New-York about 50 feet of the tow-path giving way two feet below the bottom. It will take at least two days to repair the breach, and it is thought that freighted boats will not be able to pass before Friday. Boats commenced locking on the Buffalo division of the canal at 6 o'clock this morning. At 5 o'clock p. m., 100 boats had cleared with 675,000 bushels of grain. Tolls amounting to \$20,000 were

The steamer Hornet is again offered for sale ... The regular sessions of the American-Mexican

....The troops of Baez have again defeated Cabral Domingo. Several indecisive engagements between the and those belonging to Basz have taken place received.

....The excitement in Hayti over the question of to Domingo is subaiding. The project of a lo ing the currency and of establishing specie pay

... Lincoln Hall, Washington, was crowded last cening, on the occasion of the 18th Antiversary of the Young Men's bristian Association. Eloquent addresses were made by Meior-en. O. O. Howard, the Hon. M. D. Leggett, and the Rev. Drs. Storra

.... The annual reunion of the Pennsylvania Re-

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871.

opportunities of obtaining sethat the Treasury has been invaded and robbed, and certain Southern provinces to this central point. The obvious facts are interesting enough, and hardly need the complications of exaggerated rumor.

1st of March, and the ceremonies were of the most impressive kind that the customs of Japan allow. At an early hour in the morning the relatives and friends as sembled at his house, and, toward noon, a number of the principal officers of State joined them. A regiment of Chosin soldiers was in attendance without, and, indeed, formed a part of the procession to the cemetery. The civilians were all clothed from head to foot in white, which is the color of mourning garments in this country. A little after noon the body was taken forth. The num ber of followers was, I should judge, about 1,000. They proceeded, on foot, to one of the burial inclosures of "Atanga Yams," a bit of elevated ground in Yedo in which the remains of many eminent persons are laid. At a small temple the few and simple forms of Japanese sepulture were fulfilled, and the coffin was carried to the unit of a little hill where the grave had been prepared. Those who had been nearest to Hirosawa her reverently knelt, and thus remained during the day. Others came and effered their tribute of respect or affection by placing sprigs of a consecrated tree upon the body. There was only one foreigner present, and he can

precipitate events which already appear disagreeably

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MATCH MANUFAC-NOUNCED.

LONDON, Monday, April 24, 1871. An immense number of match manufacturers and their employés, bearing petitions against the pro-posed match excise, filled the neighborhood of the Parliament building this afternoon, and crowded the approaches to the House of Commons. A strong force of police were on the ground, and succeeded in maintaining order, although the crowd was noisy and turbulent. A large procession from East London, approaching Parlia-

In the House of Commons Mr. George Dixon, member for Birmingham, gave notice of a motion against the tax on matches. At the same time he argued to demonstrate the falacy of Mr. Lowe's reasons for expecting a larger revenue from the increasing activity of the cotton fac ries and the diminishing price of cotton. The sum total demanded by the Government, he said, was inordinate and unexampled in a time of peace. Other members also denounced the proposals of the Budget as unduly inter-

Mr. Lowe replied. He pointed to the pestponement of the Army Regulation bill as calculated to diminish the demands and remove the features of the Budget which were objected to; but generally defended his recommendations, and especially that for the match tax, because that impost bore equally on all classes of society.

Secretary of State to communicate copies of any correspondence between the State Department and our Minister Plenipotentiary in Florence in relation to the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy. In reply to this resolution the Secretary furnished the correspondence called for (which has just been printed), consisting of letters to him from Minister Marsh. The latter, on the 3d of January last, wrote:

INDIA.

INDIA.

Mr. Seward and his two daughters (adopted daughters, I believe) left Calcutta on the 13th for Benares. They will also visit Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and several other places on their way to Bombay, and will in all cases be met by the heads, or representatives of the heads, of Governments. At Allahabad they will be the guests of the Licutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, at Bombay of the Governor of that Province. During the main part of his stay here Mr. Seward was the guest of the Governor-General, and I believe that every means was taken to add to his comfort, and, apart from public displays, to do him honor. There was no display of any kind, but Mr. Seward was not any the leas an honored guest of the Viceroy. He left Calcutta in a special carriage, placed by the Governor-General at his disposal for the journey, to be cut off from the train when or where he pieases. Everything was quietly done, but I believe that Mr. Seward was much gratified with his kindly, unostentatious welcome.

I told you last week that the Hon, gentleman had brought a letter of introduction from Brigham Young to Lord Mayo, and what an excellent joke it was deemed by every one concerned. Especially this was the case when it was known that the Viceroy lever had seen Brigham Young, or known anything of him beyond what is known publicly. Thus the whole affair become a puzzle. At last some one shrewder than the rest of the people suggested that the Prophet of the Salt Lake Territory must have taken Lord Mayo for Lord Mitton, and supposed that the young nobleman who made the "North-West passage by land," was the Queen's representative in India. Of course Mr. Seward would never think of crossing the American continent without visiting the city of the Saints, or King Brigham Young of suffering him to go away without letters of introduction—a perfectly fair course of procedure, too, since nobody crosses the American continent without visiting the city of the Saints, or King Brigham Young of suffering him to go away without l Calcutta (March 15) Correspondence of The London Tim

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE "AGITATORS" AT WORK WASHINGTON, April 24.-Mr. A. G. Riddle, as ounsel for the women who made application to register and vote at our recent election, will, it is expected, enter and vote at our recent election, will, it is expected, enter suits on their behalf to-morrow, as follows: Mrs. Spencer oscalnat the Board of Registration, for refusing to enter her name as a voter; Mrs. Griffing against the Superintendents of Election of the First Precinet, XXth District; and Mrs. Webster against the Superintendents of Election of the Fourth Precinet, XIIIth District, for refusing to receive their votes after having made application to register. The damages are laid at \$2,500 in each case. If the cases are decided adversely in the Cruuit Court, they will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. KU-KLUX.

A LAND OF LAWLESSNESS.

REPLY TO GOV. VANCE-ACTUAL EXPERIENCE OF A NORTHERN SETTLER IN NORTH CAROLINA. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The letter of Gov. Vance of North Carolina to THE TRIBUNE is a fair specimen of the language current among the intelligent men of the region he represents, for, to his statement that immigrants into his State " will be welcomed gladly, and will be as safe as they can be anywhere on earth," he adds another, as they can be anywhere on earth," he adds another, 'Nor do I pretent to say that there are not some of the all bitternesses of the war still rankling in the hearts of many," thus qualifying his words of welcome by excuses for a bitterness of feeling he must admit to exist. He must know that in the Spring and Summer of 1870, within 20 miles of his own residence, night after night armed bands attacked defenseless negroes and white Republicans, and threatened with death, mon, and even Republicans, and threatened with death men, and even women, whose only crime was that they belonged to the Republican party, or aided those who were Republicans. The warm welcome is merely extended to the members of the Democratic party. The Northern Republican who moves to North Carolina may bring his money, his thrift and enterprise, but he should leave his principles behind him if he desires to live in peace among a people still cherishing "the old bitternesses of the war." And on this subject I am able to state my own experience.

In the Winter of 1869, in company with some other North-erners, I moved to a spot about twenty-five miles from Charlotte, in the genial climate of Western North Caro-lina. No man could have wished for more pleasing as-surances of welcome from the educated class of people than we received. We expended a large amount of money in developing ore banks; enlarged and improved the works; gave employment to hundreds of poor whites had been made before, and did it with 150 bushels of charcoal to the tun of iron where 300 bushels had been used before; bought land, built houses, gave a marke for corn and other produce such as had not before, and has never since, existed there; and, in short, did every-thing to show that we had become bona fide settlers, with no wish to engage in politics, or to accept any office whatever. In fact, though in political sent Republicans, we felt that, if the old Rebel element had become sincerely loyal and showed a disposition to dea justly by the poorer and more ignorant class, we could not regret, if, in a peaceful manner, they should gain the control of the State.

We found good friends among both parties in politics. The local officers of our county and township were Republicans, and most of those whose acquaintance we formed proved to be intelligent, able, and upright men We were about seven miles from any town or regular church or school, on a large plantation. There was only occasional religious service in some backwoods meeting-houses, and we determined to have a Sunday evening service at our own house, invited the neighbors, and a few came. Presently our negro hands asked for a Sunday-school. We apprehended no opposition, so the negroes were told that if they would come the next Sabbath we would start a Sunday-school for them. At the appointed time we found a crowd of well dressed, reectable negroes in front of the house; some of them menced teaching them the alphabet, then reading. Those who had made sufficient progress received the Bible to read. In a few Sundays we had benches made, and an unoccupied log-cabin was put in order to serve as a school-house; and soon there were 80 negro pupils ranging from three to 80 years of age. We appointed Sunday morning for the negroes, and the afternoon of the day for the whites. We were careful concerning two things, viz: not to admit a negro into the session of the white school, and not to teach anytpolitical doctrines. So eager and enthusiastic were our black pupils, that in few weeks 25 or 30 could read the Bible readily.

In May, 1870, the Democratic press of North Carolina stir up the people to prepare for the August election for county and State officers. The main struggle was to be over the election for legislators. Very soon we began to hear of Ku-Klux raids. Day after day we heard that, the night before, an assault had been made on some negro family by men in disguise, wearing long gowns and having masks over their faces. Twice during the Summer a negro family living near us was visited in this way and whipped; and they have since, I think in January of this year, been whipped a third time. The ground for this was declared to be because land had been bought from a "Radical," and the negro purchaser was paying for it. In another case a negro was shot in the back while running away from a band of armed men killed the cow of a poor negro. In still another, a band called upon a negro family, whipped the members, then rode to another house in the vicinity, whipped not only the white Republican who lived there, but also his mother, and they compelled his daughter to expose her person before them. They then told the man that if he voted the Radical ticket the next time they came they would hang him. Upon one occasion, at the Court-House I saw a negro appealing to the Prosecuting-Attorney for protection. The negro and his family for protection. had been attacked the night before. The Prosecuting Attorney informed me that this was the fifteenth case of the kind that had come before him in that month. Admiral Wilkes, who is hated by the Rebels for having captured Mason and Slidell during the Rebellion, lived within eight miles of us. He had purchased a rich piece of land admirably adapted for the requirements of a Northern colony. His family determined to educate the people. A church was erected and a young Episc palian clergyman was engaged. The negroes worshiped n one part of the house and the whites in another. This family of Christian ladies was doing a world of good, but so constant were the attacks upon the negroes that the latter would leave their homes and sleep in Admiral Wilkes's stables for mutual protection. On Sunday evening as they were coming out of church they were fired upon, after which the ladies did not dare to have even ing service. About the same time a Ku-Klux band attacked a family of negroes in one of Admiral Wilkes's cabins, whipped them, took the Sunday-school books and Bibles, made a heap of them and set them on fire. The Ku-Klux then notified to the clergyman, although he had been a soldier in the Rebel army, to leave the country or he would be murdered.

The first warning that we had of coming trouble was that, upon one occasion, our cook was met by a man who inquired of her how many pistols and guns we had. About 10 o'clock one evening, as I was writing at home with the house-door open, the family baving retired, I heard the flerce barking of my dog. Going to the door found all quiet except the dog, which was almost frantie In the morning a paper, of which the following is a facsimile, was discovered attached to one of the out-houses

Death Death sher Hollage Dear siryo are hereby For niggor Equality ordered to lity or didt From and you attehen by ordered troop you Threets you have get you would give goo to see the to 88 88 tome threts one owers or dates your fotions we are delated to Korry out the point and full doors

apon the gate, but were prevented by the dog. That day there was a public meeting, and I went to attend it.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. nine was circulating the report that I had incited the negroes to retaliation, although there was no truth in this report. I was warned, and, although I knew I had friends there, I knew also that the other side would largely outnumber us. I sent for several of the most

influential Democrats, including the one who was the author of the intended mischief, but only three came: me of them was Judge Shipp, the present Attorney-General of the State. These three offered to attempt to disabuse the minds of the people, and succeeded in convincing them that they had been imposed upon. In the afternoon a crowd passing our house shouted out curses upon the "damned Yankees," and insulted our families. I was personally acquainted with several of the men who were attacked. Some of them lived within a mile or two of us. I heard of no attacks on Democrats, though they frequently affected to believe that the outrages were committed by negroes and Radicals for political

effect. There is no doubt in my mind that a company of Democrats was organized in that county to commit these inhuman outrages. And I am satisfied that I was in many cases acquainted with the members of the organization. Most of the Democrats excused the bands as only punishing those deserving of punishment. Throughout the whole period of excitement, when civil war seemed imminent, the Republicans behaved with wonderful forbearance and patience. We hope never to pass through another such a Sun

It is one of the perils of a Northern man residing in such a community that, however unexceptionable his conduct may be, if he is kind to the negroes and tries to help them, a report will very soon be put in circulation that he is inciting the negroes to revenge, and the chances are against him if he does not promptly and publicly convince his neighbors of their mistake in believing the report. I consulted some of the neighbors in regard to the Ku-Klux order to close the Sunday-school, and showed them that this school was on my own premises, that no political doctrines were taught. We told them that if they would agree to protect us we would continue the school. Their reply was that we would probably see trouble if we continued the school, and they would give us no assurances of support and no encouragement. We turned the books over to two of the most intelligent negroes, who for a short time afterward continued the school in the woods. But we felt much as if we were living in the Cheyenne country, subject to midnight attacks from the savages.

The election took place in August. The township was carried for the Independent ticket by a vote of 130 against 90 for the straight Democratic ticket; but the county was carried by the Democrata by a majority of 14-some 30 or 40 white Republicans refusing to vote for any but a straight Republican ticket. In the county I am satisfied that many negroes abstained from voting or voted the Democratic ticket. In Cleveland County, the Ku-Klux were more active than anywhere else, and very few negroes voted there. I am satisfied that, but for the organized efforts of the Klan, the State would have elected a Republican Legislature. North Carolina will, in a fair election, show a large majority for the Republican party. I have thus far told the story of our social experience

among the Southern people, and suppose it will not differ materially from that of Northern families of respectability generally who have settled in many disricts of the South. In addition, it should be shown how a Northern man will succeed in business there. Having spent a large sum of money in developing mines and reconstructing the works, we found that, after many months of experiment in altering our furnaces and changing in various ways our treatment of the ores, while we could produce from the ores used in that region a fine quality of iron, the ores were so refractory that we could not produce a sufficient quantity of the metal. We therefore searched for other ores and found in abundance an easily fused ore which had been deemed worthless in that country. Repeated experiments showed that we could produce good foundery iron in a sufficient quantity to pay. From it we could produce eight tuns of iron per day where we procured but four with the ore usually used there. Had we been permitted to continue our work, the probability is that we would have had eight tuns on an average from a furnace that would have done it at half the cost of similar iron in the North, and eventually we would have found a good market for it. Coming to New-York for a week's trip, we left a store with goods enough in it to pay every dollar of debts we owed in the South; the works were just going into blast under the most promising circumstances; the furnace had been heating a sufficient length of time, and it was ready to receive the ore. In a few days we could have turned out enough fron to meet every pressing demand. We had a full stock of goods, a large stock of fuel, plenty of ore mixed, and everything ready for work. Nevertheless, as soon as my back was turned, several creditors made oath that I had absconded with intent to defraud them; applied for and procured attachments, levied on the store, and closed it. came home, men were searching everywhere for things to attach. The whole country was full of rumors; the Yankees were to be cleaned out. No arrangement could be made with the creditors, and nothing remained to be done but to wind up business. The proceedings against our property were unnecessary, and would not have occurred in a community less unhappily constituted. It was impossible for us to remain with any assurance of safety, and in the Autumn we left for our Northern homes. Such is the story of one honest, earnest effort on the part of Northern men to settle in North Carolina, develop its resources, and improve its condition. If the South is ever to be regenerated, it will be when Northern men settle in sufficient numbers to control the commun ties where they make their homes. This statement I make because it is denied that, as a whole, the Southern whites are hostile to Northern settlers or unjust toward the negroes. I wish to place it on record that Northern men have been grossly deceived as to the welcome they will find at the South.

New-York, April 12, 1871. INTEGRITY OF MR. LUCE CERTIFIED BY EMINENT

CITIZENS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: We understand that Mr. Luce has prepared a communication for THE TRIRENS, in regard to his personal experience in North Carolina within the last few months, and he is desirous that you should feel satisfied as to his integrity of character and the truthfulne of any statements he may make. We have been acquainted with Mr. Luce for several years (one of us for ore than 20 years), and it affords us pleasure to say that he enjoys our respect and confidence in a high degree as a gentleman of intelligence and . det veracity. In our judgment you may rely with entire confidence upon the correctness and impartiality of any facts he may present.

DAVID HOADLEY, 88 Wall-st. W. R. VERMILYE, 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

New-York, April 21, 1871. OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

TWO NEGROES HANGED-REBEL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

MEMPHIS. April 24.—The Avalanche says: About 10 days since the office of David Schaeffers, ex-Sheriff of Weakley County, at Dresden, Tenn., was entered, and valuable papers abstracted from a desk and carried off, and other papers burned. Suspicion fell upon William and Edward Johnson, colored, and the latter was arrested and confined in jail; but William was arrested and confined in jail; but William made his escape, and sent word back from Paducah, Ky., that he had found a bad list of Ku-Kiux in Schaeffers's desk, and that he would send a colored regiment of troops to "squelch" them. A few days since Schaeffers, accompanied by Bheaff Vincoul, proceeded to Paducah and panied by Sheriff Vincent, proceeded to Paducah, and panied by Sheriff Vincent, proceeded to Paducah, and with a requisition arrested William and left for Dresden with the prisoner. This morning, about 2 o'clock, when the train earrying the party stopped at Ralston, on the Nashville and North-Western Raliroad, some cigat miles from Dresden, about 40 men, with masks, suddenly appeared, and, after pointing pistols at the railroad officials, took the prisoner off. This morning the bodies of Edward and William were both found hanging in the woods. It appears the maskers had forced the jailtrast Dresden to give up Edward, and had taken him to Ralston.

THE LONG COAL STRIKE.

THE END AT HAND-THE OPERATORS' PROPOSI-TION ACCEPTED BY THE MINERS OF TWO

DISTRICTS. PHILADELPHIA, April 24.-A dispatch from Centralia, Penn., says the miners of Columbia County, as a meeting held this afternoon, resolved to accept the

operators' proposition made on Saturday.

A dispatch from Ashland says the miners of District No. 9, W. B. A., have also resolved to accept the proposition of Saturday. The dispatch says: "Of course work will not be resumed until a majority of the district accept the operators' proposition; but the general ferring here is that the strike will soon be at an end, and onsequently several collieries are preparing for mach."

THE GENERAL ATTACK AGAIN POSTPONED.

FORT VALERIEN STILL BOMBARDING THE INSUR-GENT POSITIONS—RE-ENFORCEMENTS ARRIV-ING AT VERSAILLES—SUPPLIES CUT OFF AT LONDON, Monday, April 24, 1871. ST. DENIS. Dispatches from Versailles state that the expected general attack upon the insurgent positions

around Paris has not yet begun. Fort du Mont Valèrien continues to cannonade Neuilly, Clinchy, and Porte Maillot. The firing is slow and deliberate, and some of the shells still fall within the ramparts The insurgent batteries reply, but their fire is feeble and ineffective.

The army of the Assembly is continually increasing in aumbers. Many new troops arrived yesterday and to-day, and were at once forwarded to the

The rumor that the Prussians have evacuated Fort Charenton, and that it has been occupied by the Government troops, is officially contradicted. The Prussians at St. Denis yesterday stopped at that point all supplies for Paris from the north. President Thiers gave a reception to a deputation

from the Masonic lodges of Paris, who asked for an ermistice on behalf of the people of the capital. In reply to their request, M. Thiers said that Gen. Ladmirault had power to grant a truce whenever it should become necessary, but that the Commune would never be recognized by the Government.

Prince Bismarck stated in the German Parliament to-day that even though the French should pay the first installment of the indemnity immediately, the forts north and east of Paris would not be evac usied until the final treaty of peace was concluded. He also stated that the negotiations at Brussels made only slow progress, the French trying to bet ter the conditions, but Germany was inflexible The movement of the Commune entailed sacrifices on Germany, but she would not meddle with the

internal affairs of France. In consequence of a disagreement between the French and Germans, the transports which were waiting at Hamburg to convey the Freuch prisoners back to France have been obliged to return to Havre

DOINGS OF THE COMMUNISTS. A TRUCE AT NEUILLY-IMMENSE DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS-CHURCHES RE-

PARIS, Monday, April 24, 1871. Gen. Cluseret reports to the Commune that a sus pension of hostilities at Neuilly has been arranged to date from noon of to-day. He also reports that affairs at Asniéres are in an excellent position. There was no great movements of troops yesterday. mense defensive measures are in preparation. Torpedoes have been planted at the St. Germain and Versailles Railway Station, and batteries erected in the Rue Castellane. The Commune has apologized to the Paris Gas Company for the recent seizure of its fu. da. The churches of St. Roch and St. Sulpice have been recorned and their curés released from

imprisonment. THE MISSISSIPPI CREVASSE.

THE GAP GROWING WIDER AND DEEPER-A LARGE EXTENT OF COUNTRY INNUNDATED - NEW-

ORLEANS IN DANGER. New-Orleans, April 24.—Assistant State Engineer Hatch, writing, yesterday, from Bennet Carre Crevasse, says: "It is now from 600 to 650 feet wide, and a vast volume of water rushes through with a roar like thunder, piling itself up in the middle in the form of an arch, of which the center is five or six feet higher than the sides. The torrent has cut its channel through the front batture 50 feet, while steadily, foot by foot, the great levee crumbles into its boiling waters. The closing of this crevasse is beyond the range of possibilities 'so the next best thing is to prevent, if possible, the widen inc of the breach. A continuous body of water extends from here to Lake Pontchartrain, and for many miles above and below. The disaster is great and deplorable and is beyond the reach of remedy, as every one who has

seen it admits."

The following telegram has been received at the Execution.

Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, President: The crevasse which occurred in the levee of the Mississippi River at Bonnet Caree Point, above New-Orleans, some days ago, has been gradually increasing in extent until it is now entirely beyond control. It was, last evening, 650 feet which and is feet deep. The danger to the City of New-Orleans, the Jackson Railroad, and our lines, is very serious.

EXCITEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS-THE CITY IN IMMINENT DANGER-OTHER CREVASSES RE-

New-Orleans, April 24 .- The whole city is filled with rumors of crevasses and probable inundations Careful inquiry and personal investigation reduces the number of crevasses from which imminent danger is an ticipated to four-at Poverty Point, Wallace Plantation, and Bonet Carre above the city, and the Moraro Plantation below. To-night three of these are reported under control, leaving the break at Bonet Carre alone to be combatted. Here the danger is great and imminent. Bonet Carre is 40 miles above New-Orleans, and at the point at which the Mississippi makes nearest approach to Lake Pontchartrain. It has always been a point of great danger and should be watched with the greatest care. In stead of that it has been studiously neglected. It was twelve hours before the fact of the crevasse was known to the State Engineer, forty-eight hours before an attempt was made on any adequate scale to check it. It

To-night the waters of the great river are rushing through an opening 700 feet wide, with a rushing, roar ing sound, audible for miles, plowing a channel 50 feet deep far into the vacant lands, while the levee rapidly erumbles into its boiling waters. Piles, four feet deep, driven 20 feet into the ground and packed with sand-bags, are swept away like reeds. No efforts can now close the crevasse, and as soon as the flood bas cut its way into the lake the latter will overflow the whole rear portion of the City of New-Orleans. Thirteen years ago a crevasse occurred at the same point. In 1849, New-Orleans was converted into a transatlanti-Venice, the water being in some places four and five feet deep in the street. The damage already done to property amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it

The whole levee system of the State has been tam pered with by legislation that any vigorous action is . Both State and city levees were turned over by the last Legislature to a private company organized for that purpose, who are under no kind of re spensibility to anybody for damages, but on the contrary

have a great interest in making as much work as possible The latest news at 9 p. m. is that the Bonet Carre cr vasse is still extending, and that twelve miles of the Jackson Railroad have been washed away. S. McComb, the President, and Mr. Sewall, the Engineer of the road

set out to-night for the scene of the disaster. LATER-16:30 p. m.-The engineer in charge of Bone

Carre sends she following dispatch: "We have, of necessity, abandoned the idea of closing the crevasse and are confining our efforts to checking its extension. I am satisfied that our exertion in this direc-tion will be successful, and the further spread of this directal calamity will be averted. I have used our tag to assist some of the distressed planters in removing their assist some of the distressed planters in removing their household furniture. To more a pony express will be established to Kenner, and I will communicate by tele-graph several times a day."

In communicating this dispatch the State Engineer, Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, characteristically says:

"I am trying to get a steamboat to run excursions to
the Bonet Carre crevasse, that the people may see a
miniature Niagara, or the force of the Mississippi River
when uncurbed."

Two other crevasses—one at Point Manoir, west of Baton Rouge, and one on the McDonough estate, below

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILROAD. CHETOPAH, Kansas, April 24.—The Hon, R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, accompanied by the officers of the Com pany and a party of gentlemen from New-York and Kansas, arrived at this place to-day, en route to the In dian Territory. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad has 22 miles of iron laid in Indian Territory, and nine miles graded. They will lay about nine miles of track per week during the next few months, and he south of the Arkansas River by July 1. Advices from Northern Exas state that hare quantities of cotton are awaiting JAPAN.

THE ASSASSINATION OF HIROSAWA SANGI, A MINISTER OF STATE-ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFI-YEDO, March 15 .- The assassination of Hiosawa Sangi, of which you will have received information by telegraph, is regarded as an event of far more startling political significance than any other within the last six months, although it is quite impossible for for eigners to ascertain the immediate causes which led to it, the precise movement of which it is perhaps a part, or the consequences it may presage. Among the Japanese curate information should be the best, profess-and proably with sincerity—an entire ignorance of any public motive for such a deed. But that it has a political meanng, and no other, is generally believed, partly on account of the conspicuous position of the man and his great ac tivity in pressing forward the most energetic measures Government reform, and partly because of his personal popularity, which forbids the idea of any private malice having been entertained toward him. Only a few days after his death, the Daimio of Inaba, who has been more or less entangled in affairs of State for the last ten years, and who certainly is not friendly to the present Government, assured me that he did not believe Hirosawa had an enemy in the world. And such is the universal declaration. This, of course, is only a matter of general conviction, and it may yet be discovered that some secret fued existed of which the public knew nothing, and which has thus tragically ended. But at present, his family, his friends, and his official associates appear confident that his advanced position alone made him the object of an attack which may

have proceeded from some of the old Reactionists—a few of whom are still fiercely adverse to any form of progress which involves foreign recognition—or from some unscru-pulous rival of the Daimio of Chosiu (whose confidential adviser Hirosawa formerly was, and whose influence in the Government was kept constantly alive by the active officer's exertions), who did not shrink at this violent means of ridding himself of an obstacle to his own supremacy. The short and conclusive argument of the sword is still unhappily too frequently employed in Japan for the settlement of vexed questions of State; and in Hirosawa's case, it is tolerably certain that nothng but so desperate an expedient would have checked him in any course he had determined to pursue; for he was a man of great courage and resolution, and was not nore distinguished for his enlightened ideas than for his determination to assert and forward them. The most reasonable conjecture, in the absence of real evidence, is that some powerful leader of the jealous South tion of his schemes if Hirosawa could be thrown out of his path. I some time ago endeavored to show you how fragile the bond is that just now unites the noblemer who conspired in 1867 to overthrow the Government of that day, and who actually, though not nominally, con-

to trace the assassins, nothing positive has been discov-

ered as to either their identity or the objects of the

and, therefore, their most dangerous adversary, and

found it expedient to get him out of the way before the

nmediate approach of the general convulsion which is

insurrectionists now agitating the southern islands had

onceived a plan of paralyzing the action of the Gov-

first of these suppositions, it should be said that the

obvious policy of the Tokugawa adherents, for reasons ong ago explained in THE TRIBUNE, is one of repose and

nactivity. Violence could only injure their cause. The

latter has a little more plausibility, but it seems hardly

credible that an unorganized and purposeless mob of

rioters should either have conceived or ventured to exe-

Hirosawa was a native of the province of Chosiu, and

vas, early in life, attached to the personal retinue of the

great Daimios, who rules the district. Although not of very exalted origin, his incisputable talents procured

him a rapid advancement, and when comparatively young he became a leading adviser in his master's coun-

cils. While belonging to a notorionely warlike clan, his attention appears to have been strictly devoted to civil

labors, and for a considerable period before the disturb-

nnces of 1867 the chief direction of the complicated

the Government was reorganized, three years ago, by

the deposition of the Tycoon and the resumption of

power-or what passes for power-by the Mikado, the

principal Daimios concerned in the movement selected

agement of the national affairs at Yedo. Thus, in vari-

Satsuma, Awa, and others may now be found, ostensibly

serving the Mikado alone, but really directing the desti-

nies of the country according to the interests of their

former patrons. The Lord of Chosiu sent Hirosawa as

his alter ego, and caused him to be raised to probably the

highest dignity that a subject without lofty personal

rank could hope to obtain—that of a "Sangi," one of the most potent and influential titles of Japan. The Chief

Board of Government here is the Dai-jo-kwan, the nom-

inal leading members of which are one or two nobles of

elevated station, but the active management of which is

them. In the present organization of affairs every

department of State is subject to their su r-

vision, and as, in this case, talent takes the only prece

dence, and is fettered by none of the usual embarrassing

forms, it was not difficult for the clear-headed Southern

statesman to grasp and hold a position at least second to

that of none of his associates, and to exercise a command

ing influence wherever the authority of the Cabinet could

senetrate. That he used his advantages for the best

nterests of his country, and that, whatever his fidelity

united to it a thorough determination to forward, in the

most comprehensive manner, every measure of progress

and reform that could be devised for the welfare of the

entire nation, all persons who have ever been brought

nto official contact with him will, I think, heartily admit.

And I believe that the respect which was universally

acknowledged for his public character was not greater

than the regard in which he was personally held. There

could not be a more conclusive contradiction than

he individually afforded of the popular theory that

all Oriental politicians must necessarily accomplish

their work by means of fraud, duplicity, and cunning.

He was one of the manliest fellows that ever breathed;

frank, hearty, full of pluck and vigor, and equally

courageous in combating the prejudices of his too conser-

vative companions and in resisting the unreasonable de mands or foreign presumption. His aspect and manner,

compared with those of most of his countrymen, were, it must be confessed, greatly in his favor. He was un-

questionably the finest looking Japanese I have yet een; about 40 years of age, nearly six feet tall, with a

massive frame, but always alert and active, with a

countenance at all times impressive and striking, but singularly attractive when animated by discussion of

any kind, and invariably possessed by that native grace and courtesy which seems the birthright of every person

in this land, whatever his estate. I have often regretted

that his special duties did not require a more frequent

intercourse between him and the better class of

oreigners here. The association would probably

have been beneficial to all parties. As it was, although his influence was often indirectly brought to

bear upon them, they seldom entered upon close rela-

tions with him. It was his hope to gain, from time to

time, a nearer acquaintance with representatives of dis-

taut nations, and the value which he placed upon foreign

companionship, as an aid to social education, was shown by the fact that he conduded his only son, a lad seventeen

years old, to the care of the United States Consul in Yedo, with whom he had resided for some air months

to the purposes of his former master may have been, he

ontrolled by the "Sangi" and numerous officers beneath

ous departments, some of the cleverest men of Hizen,

their favorite representatives to participate in the ma-

solitical relations of Chosiu was in his hands.

cute so daring a plot.

stitute the Government now in power. It is a question if their alliance is at present anything more than a hollow form. Many bitter quarrels have arisen between that most expert and ingenious intriguer, Satsums, and settled quarrel between him and at least three of his South ern neighbors-all upon questions of alleged usurpation of influence and power in the councils of Yedo. The effects of these disputes are constantly visible here, and it seems probable that Hirosawa's life was sacrificed in consequence of them. It is rumored that some of his assailants were recognized as belonging to the clan of the Daimio of Higo, and I believe it is true that a member of his family detected the Higo crest upon their made public by the State Department. clothes; but this may have been assumed as a disguise and up to this time, although no efforts have been spared

salary of a Judge of a State Court was not liable to the income tax, has brought before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for decision the very important question crime. Beside the above theories, two other remote po-litical possibilities are speculated upon: First, that the Tokugawa conspirators—those who are plotting for the tax on their salaries. The opinion referred to was based on the argument that if the right of the General Govern-ment to tax judges salaries is once admitted, then the restoration of the family of the deposed Tycoons to their former power—saw in Hirosawa their most intelligent State Judiciary might be taxed out of existence. Other their salaries, holding that the argument applies to their expected; and, second, that the 3,000 or 4,000 lawle volved is an extremely important one, as a decision in the cases now pending, similar to that already given, would ernment against them by putting to death one or more of the prominent officials at the capital, and thus throw-ing the administration into confusion. As regards the

are not fixed.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is collecting statistics of

change will not be made immediately.

The Southern Claims Commission was in session this morning, and, in response to the inquiries made by persons desiring to have their claims set for a hearing are required to file an application with the Clerk, stating tions were made for permission to have testimony taken by commissioners in different parts of the South, and the applicants were required to reduce their wishes to writing, stating where they prefer to have the testimony taken, and submitting the names of sultable persons to take the testimony for the consideration of the Commission. The claims of Hugh W. Throckmorton of Up ton's Hill, Va., amounting to \$17,000, and Samuel Fentor

OPENING OF THE CANALS-A SERIOUS BREAK IN

THE ERIE CANAL. ALBANY, April 24 .- The canals were opened for navigation to-day, but a serious break occurred in

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.The German Parliament has passed the Loan

The Navy Department is making preparation

....The United States Minister at the Netherlands

ment fixed by the sentence.

An error has been discovered in the Supply bill lately passed by the Legislature, in the insertion of the item paying counsel in the Black fiver claims matter. This item was struck out in the Conference Committee, yet the word "restored" was written out by some person, and the engrossing elerits copied it into the engrossed bill. The Conference Committee, however, has ordered it to be expunged, and the Governor will sign the bill as soon as he returns to Albany.

and Governor will sign the bill as soon as he returns to Analy.

Advices from Venezateln State that the larger portion of Pulido's army has returned to Lagrarya from the West, where peace is again resistabilished. It is generally supposed that Gunan's own partisans are working to commence a rebellion to overthrow him. Quesaid remains at Carcars, having received £6,000 from him. Quesaid remains at Carcars, having received £6,000 from St. Thomas, and thence he will go to Asplayabl, there to meet the steamer and return to New-York. There are no indications that Gurans will said Quesaids.

at the time of the father's death. One of his pleasant fancies for the future was that of fulfilling the functions

of a Minister near some friendly government—a desire which those who were familiar with his excellent quali ties, and knew how well he would have performed such The assassination took place early on the morning of Monday, Feb. 27. A little after midnight his house, which liants had vanished as rapidly as they had ap-

stands in one of the most prominent parts of Yedo, facing the public race-course, and almost under the shadow of the castle wall, was broken into by a band of armed men, some 30 in number, and he was instantly murde while he slept. Before a general alarm could be given peared. There was, unfortunately, no guard upon the premises, and as the house stands almost alone, what ever disturbance might have been created out of doors passed entirely unnoticed. At an early hour, soon after dawn, the Government officials were may searching for the criminals. Similar investigations to those which proved so efficacious in the case of Messrs, Dallas and Ring, were at once instituted; and, as I write, a rumor comes in that the actual perpetrator has already been apprehended. If he be not yet secured, he undoubtedly will be. The Government can be energetic enough in ar emergency like this. The startling offect which the

deed has produced is shown in-among other ways—the precautions that have suddenly been taken to protect the public offices of Yedo, and especially all the avenues leading to the interior of the Mikado' castle. At each gate the guards have been multiplied, and, where two or three riflemen were formerly considered sufficient to hold the entrances, scores of armed men are now posted. As an inevitable consequence of the excited state of feeling, innumerable inflammatory re ports are everywhere circulated. One day we hear that the House of Parliament has been attacked-another

again that the entire Council of State has been menaced and jeopardized by bands of desperadoes, which the authorities are either unable or afraid to suppress by violence. How many, if any, of these are true it is quite mpossible now to say. But it is at least certain that there is great agitation, and a general apprehension of grave impending events, against which, or perhaps to take part in which, strong forces are advancing from

The funeral of Hirosawa took place on Wednesday, the

testify that in no country, and upon no occasion, has he ever witnessed funeral rites more truly dignified, more solemn, or more touching. It is not yet known who will take the important place left vacant by Hirosawa's death. The question of the

> GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. ENGLAND.

TURERS-ALMOST A RIOT-THE BUDGET DE-

ment yard, was dispersed by the police to prevent da ger from the accumulation of such masses of people.

fering with every department of industry.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S VISIT TO ROME.

Washington, April 24.-During the last se ion of Congress a resolution was passed requesting the

3d of January last, wrote:

"The King reached Rome on the morning of the 31st of December, and, after a stay of 10 or 12 hours, returned to Florence. He was very well received by the municipality and the people, but the suddenness of his arrival and the shortness of his stay prevented the manifestations of satisfaction and loyality which had been in part arranged for his formal entry. His Majesty, in a letter not yet published, announced his arrival to the Pope, and, as it is said, intimated that his visit would not be long enough to allow of an interview between the Pontif houself. It is helicard that the Pupe made no reply long enough to allow of an interview between the Pontif and himself. It is believed that the Pope made no reply to His Majesty's letter at the time, and it is not known that an answer has since been received."

SECRETARY SEWARD'S JOURNEY ACROSS

There were many persons present, with most of whom I was acquainted. I was informed by the Sheriff that I was in danger of being mobbed, as an acquaintance of